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Bangladesh

Cotton and Products Annual

2018

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Report Highlights:

In MY 2018/19, raw cotton production is forecast to rise to 128,000 bales on expected good weather and expanded cultivation area of American Upland cotton through the help of extension activities. Imports are forecast to rise to 7.9 million bales based on strong demand by the garment industry to make diversified ready-wear products to meet international business partners' growing need.

Commodities:

Cotton

Production:

In MY 2018/19 (Aug-July) planted area is forecast to rise to 44,000 hectares (HA) and production is raised by 2.4 percent to 128,000 bales assuming yield remains the same. More farmers in the cotton producing areas are slowly but steadily gaining interest in growing cotton as the prices are favorable. The major constraint of cotton cultivation is the six months crop season. Farmers prefer short season crops which enables them to harvest more crops in a year. Although many farmers produce three crops in a year, some progressive farmers in different locations produce four crops in one crop calendar year. Therefore, selecting cotton for cultivation is not widely popular in Bangladesh. The Cotton Development Board (CDB) in Bangladesh is the only responsible organization to work with farmers on cotton area expansion through the provision of various supports, such as the production and distribution of seed, technology transfer through training, and research development.

In MY 2017/18, cotton planted area is revised down to 43,000 hectares (HA), and production is forecast to reduce to 125,000 bales as some areas didn't have suitable weather and/or land condition for planting at the right time.

Bangladesh primarily produces American Upland (*Gossypium hirsutum*) and Tree (*Gossypium arboreum*) cotton that represent 95 and 5 percent of total production, respectively. Upland cotton is cultivated in the southwestern, northern, and central regions, while tree cotton is grown in three southeastern hill districts. The average length of Upland cotton is greater than 28 millimeters (mm); Tree cotton is less than 10 mm. Contacts report that American Upland cotton is currently growing in the hill region where food crop cultivation is limited. With the help of CDB, farmers are cultivating cotton along with rice and very slowly shifting from tobacco to cotton cultivation.

The Cotton Development Board (CDB) received approval from the National Committee on Biosafety to import a biotech (Bt) cotton variety and begin contained trials of four *Bt* cotton hybrid varieties. The four hybrid *Bt* cotton varieties having X-GENE, Cry1Ac Truncated (Event- 1) will be supplied by JK Agri-genetics Ltd (JKAL) of India. The goal is development of an efficient GE cotton variety which is resistant to Bollworm and Spodoptera/Army worm. CDB is planning to start trials during the next cotton season beginning in July 2018.

Value Added Cotton:

In MY 2018/19 yarn and fabric production levels are both projected to increase by 3.3 percent to 780,000 tons and 4.75 billion meters on expectation of increased industrial capacity through modernization and the resumption of production in government-owned textile mills through reinvestment by public-private partnership.

In MY 2017/18 yarn and fabric production levels remain the same at 770,000 MT and 4.6 billion meters. Contacts noted that exports have improved, ready-made Garment (RMG) industries are more engaged with their partners and the impact of a revived textile industry has been observed.

Bangladesh currently has 425 spinning mills, 796 textile weaving mills, 240 dyeing and finishing mills (Table 4), and around a total 6,502 registered and 527 un-registered garment and textile factories. Approximately 4,482 Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporter's Association (BGMEA) members employ four million workers at their garment factories, of which 80 percent are women (Table 7).

As of July 2017-February 2018, RMG export earnings were approximately \$20 billion in FY 2017/18, almost 71 percent of last year's FY 2016/17 total export value (Table 8). RMG added value stood at 74.84 percent during July to December 2017. The Bangladesh Bank estimated that exports stood at US\$ 14.77 billion and the value of the raw materials stood at 25.16% of the export value (Table 9).

Consumption:

In MY 2018/19 raw cotton consumption is expected to rise to 7.7 million bales, assuming that demand by textile mills will increase and RMG industries will be better able to meet export market quality and quantity requirements. MY 2017/18 raw cotton consumption levels are estimated higher at 7.3 million bales due to increased use by textile mills to meet the higher demand of the RMG sector.

In MY 2018/19 yarn and fabric consumption is expected to increase by around 2.65 percent to 1.18 Million MT tons and 7.5 billion meters based on strong international demand due to population growth, urbanization, and disposable income growth. Demand for quality cloth is also increasing in the domestic market as wages and living standards rise. Since China is moving toward high-tech industries and away from RMG, international buyers are seeking other suppliers which offer opportunities for Bangladesh to increase apparel exports. MY 2017/18 yarn and fabric consumption are estimated to increase to 1.15 MMT tons and 7.45 billion meters as RMG factories increased consumption.

Trade:

In MY 2018/19 cotton imports are forecast up to 7.9 million bales on expectations of increased export market demand for value-added products. Gradual development of the upstream supply chain, including spinning, dyeing, finishing, weaving and printing creates more demand for cotton to meet required needs of the RMG industry. MY 2017/18 imports estimate is raised to 7.4 million bales on anticipated stronger international demand and steady monthly import pace.

Bangladesh imports cotton from 42 countries around the world. Among them, India (26%) and Uzbekistan (16%) take the largest share of volume, followed by USA (9%), Mali (8%), Australia (7%), Turkmenistan (7%), Burkina Faso (5%), and others (Figure 2).

Nearly 80 percent of garments made in Bangladesh are sourced from cotton; the rest are made from viscose, polyester and other materials. Local spinners supply 90 percent of raw materials for knitwear and 40 percent for the woven garments sector.

Policy:

The draft of the "Textile Law 2018" received final approval by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) cabinet on February 26, 2018. The law covers maintaining quality in textile products produced by

domestic textile industries. An organization headed by a Director General as registrar will be formed to examine quality and standards of various elements like paints and chemicals used in the textile product. All textile manufacturers will have to register under this administrative organization.

GOB has decided to revive 13 textile mills by running them under public-private partnership (PPP). Due to huge operating losses, these mills were shutdown 25 years ago. A project worth BDT 152 Billion (US\$ 1.8 Billion) will be initiated by the Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation (BTMC) to renovate these mills by purchasing new machinery and start production. With the leadership of BTMC, private partners will implement the project by producing under a 30-year agreement. At present, 24 government-owned mills are running under a Privatization Commission. The reopening of textile mills will create further demand for cotton in the country. Under this initiative, GOB is going to establish a Textile Village through PPP. Ramisa group of industries has received approval from the government to participate in the bidding process to run the project with an estimated cost of BDT 12 Billion (US\$140 million).

The GOB through the Ministry of Labor is working intensively with the International Labor Organization (ILO) to improve safety conditions in the RMG sector. In the safety remediation program, a total of 3,780 garment factories were assessed (4,795 industries are in operation) under GOB and international initiatives. The involved partners are government-led and ILO supported Remediation Coronation Cell, Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh, and Alliance for Bangladesh Worker Safety. GOB is moving forward with administrative oversight of RMG sector development through the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishment (DIFE). Further, the GOB started taking legal action against RMG industries which failed to complete building safety remediation.

The labor inspectors of the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishment (DIFE) has gone digital by using “Labor Inspection Management Application” (LIMA). The mobile app based LIMA will help ensure workers’ rights and work place safety environment through participation of workers, entrepreneurs, inspectors and traders. The development of LIMA is supported by the ILO’s ‘Improving Working Conditions in the Bangladesh Ready Made Garment Sector’ program funded by Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The government has formed a Transition Monitoring Committee with representatives of brands and buyers, the ILO, RMG owners, and trade unions to evaluate the status of factory remediation efforts done by Accord and Alliance. Another major task of the committee will be to evaluate the status of readiness of a national body to take over responsibility from Accord and Alliance.

The National Board of Revenue (NBR) has lowered duties on fire safety equipment for use in RMG industries. This will help RMG industries to comply with safety rules required by the international buyers group Accord and Alliance. The NBR reduced the import tariff to 5 percent which was 31.7 to 104.79 percent previously. This support will help the RMG industry to expand their businesses through improved safe working conditions which were a challenge after the Rana Plaza collapse and the Tazreen fire incident.

GOB and India jointly started a freight train service on trial runs between their countries from March 27, 2018. This train service will reduce time and cost of trading between countries. The service will offer US\$ 730 per twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) as transport cost which is US\$ 800 by truck service, and

it will take only a day versus two weeks and more by truck. It's expected that this shipping service will help boost trade between the two countries as cotton is one of the major imported products from India.

The United States Green Building Council (USGBC) has awarded 13 platinum Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) awards to green RMG factories. Out of the 13, seven have ranked among the top 10 green factories in the world. There are 67 factories which have LEED designation, and another 280 factories have been registered with this certification system. This certification is another step forward toward steady progress in RMG sector development. This will also serve as a benchmark for other industries to follow and achieve.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) started working with Eastern Bank Ltd to provide a \$20 million loan facility for the standards and quality improvement of the textile and garments industry. This financial support will be available for construction of factory expansion to meet safety compliance regulations of the international buyers group.

Bangladesh Garment and Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) signed an agreement with Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority to invest US\$ 2 billion at the proposed garments park in the country's largest economic zone in Chittagong (Mirsarai Economic Zone). Establishing the garment park will create 500 thousand job opportunities. The garment park will be established on 700 acres of land inside the MEZ's total of 30,000 acres. The GOB is in the process of establishing 100 Economic Zones with an eye towards more industrialization in order to achieve the target of becoming a developed country.

In 2013, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) approved *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) eggplant, and is currently supporting research for a variety of other commodities such as a late-blight-resistant potato. The GOB promulgated the Bangladesh Biosafety Rules (BR) 2012 and Biosafety Guidelines of Bangladesh (BG) 2007, which create a regulatory framework and approval process for all genetically engineered (GE) products developed domestically or by a third country. All GE products, including raw cotton (or cotton lint), need to be approved before they can be imported, sold commercially, or cultivated in Bangladesh. For more information, please see the GAIN report: *Bangladesh Agricultural Biotechnology Annual 2017*.

Marketing:

Bangladesh is almost entirely dependent on raw cotton imports. More than 40 percent of imported raw cotton and 80 percent of imported yarn and fabrics are used by spinning mills and the RMG sector to meet export demand. Makers of woven garments can add value ranging from 35 to 40 percent; value added in knitwear is even higher, but exports of woven garments earn a higher amount of foreign currency.

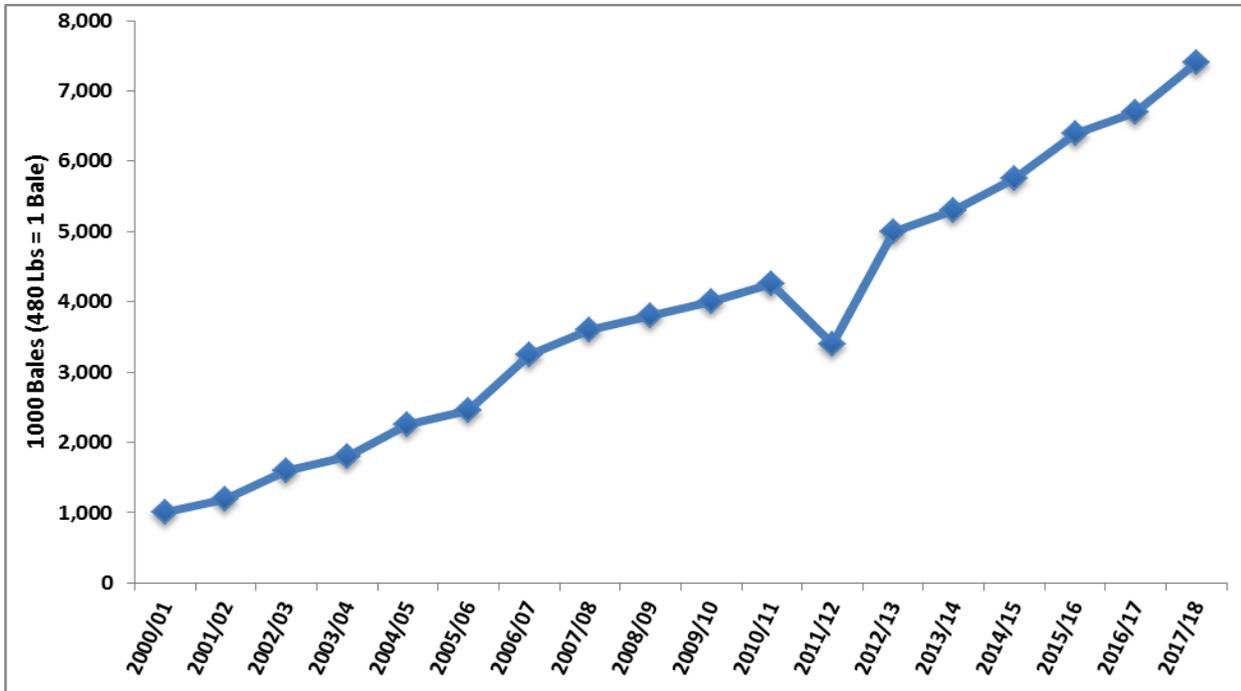
Bangladesh has no import duties for polyester, viscose, acrylic, synthetic, and modacrylic staple fibers. The duty for textile chemical dyes is 5 percent. Export-oriented RMG factories can import yarn and fabric under a duty-free incentive, which reimburses all customs duties paid on imported yarn and fabric

(but not taxes such as the VAT and Advanced Income tax). Imports of all textile raw materials, including fabrics, have no quotas.

Table 1. Bangladesh: Commodity, Cotton, PSD
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in 1,000 480 lb. bales)

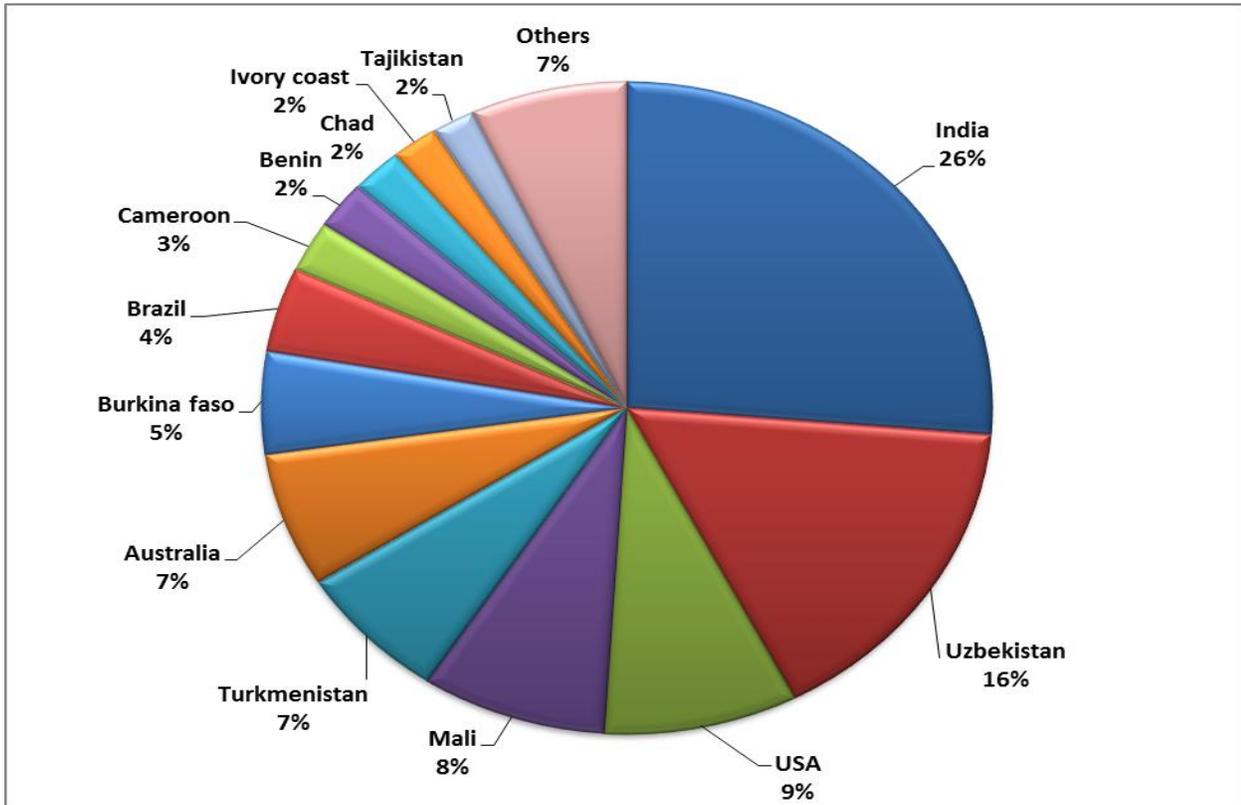
<i>Cotton</i>	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
<i>Market Begin Year</i>	Aug 2016		Aug 2017		Aug 2018	
<i>Cotton Bangladesh</i>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	43	0	43	0	44
Area Harvested	43	43	43	43	0	44
Beginning Stocks	1540	1540	1655	1655	0	1870
Production	125	125	125	125	0	128
Imports	6700	6700	7400	7400	0	7900
MY Imports from U.S.	0	545	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8365	8365	9180	9180	0	9898
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use	6700	6700	7300	7300	0	7700
Loss	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Dom. Cons.	6710	6710	7310	7310	0	7710
Ending Stocks	1655	1655	1870	1870	0	2188
Total Distribution	8365	8365	9180	9180	0	9898
Stock to Use %	24.7	24.7	25.62	25.62	0	28.42
Yield	633	633	633	633	0	633

Figure 1. Bangladesh: Increasing Trend of Cotton Import



Source: GTA, USDA Official

Figure 2. Bangladesh: Partner Country's Share of Cotton Import in Volume



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 2. Bangladesh: Area and Production of Raw Cotton

Fiscal Year*	Area Harvested (Hectare)	Production	
		Bales**	Tons
2005/06	49,770	77,000	14,000
2006/07	42,100	70,530	12,824
2007/08	28,707	42,380	7,705
2008/09	32,600	50,600	9,200
2009/10	31,500	66,000	12,000
2010/11	33,500	80,000	14,545
2011/12	36,000	103,000	18,727
2012/13	39,000	129,000	23,455
2013/14	42,000	144,000	26,182
2014/15	42,700	152,534	27,675
2015/16	42,800	153,280	27,869
2016/17	42,850	156,509	28000

Source: Cotton Development Board (CDB), Government of Bangladesh

*Fiscal Year (July-June)

**1 bale = 400 lb

Table 3. Bangladesh: Primary Textile Sector (Spinning) Capacity and Growth

Calendar Year	No. of Mills	Spindle Capacity (kg)	Growth in No. of Mills	Growth in Spindle Capacity
2006	260	5,500,000	8.7%	11.39%
2007	283	6,000,000	8.85%	9.09%
2008	341	7,200,000	20%	20%
2009	350	7,600,000	2.6%	5.6%
2010	373	8,700,000	6.6%	14.5%
2011	392	9,600,000	5.6%	10.3%
2012	392	9,800,000	-	2.1%
2013	394	9,800,000	0.51%	-
2014	407	10,300,000	3.3%	5.1%
2015	413	11,050,000	1.47%	7.28%
2016	424	11,650,000	2.66%	8.28%
2017	425	12,410,000	0.24	8.28

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA)

Table 4. Bangladesh: Textile Industry Overview, Year 2017

Number of Mills that are BTMA Members		1,461
A. Textile Spinning Mills/Yarn Manufacturing Mills	425	
Synthetic Spinning Mills	17	
Acrylic Spinning Mills	8	
Installed Capacity		
Spindle Capacity		12.41 million
Rotor / Open-end		0.21 million
Annual Yarn Spinning Capacity (Subject to 100% Capacity Utilization)		2.5 billion kg
B. Number of Textile Weaving Mills/Fabric Manufacturing Mills	796	
Denim Mills	31	
Home Textile Mills	22	
Installed Capacity (Shuttle-less Loom & Shuttle Loom)		51,211 kg
Annual Woven Fabric Manufacturing Capacity		3.58 billion meters
D. Number of Dyeing-Printing-Finishing Mills (Textile Product Processors)	240	
Installed capacity		
Annual Fabric Processing Capacity		3.173 billion meters
Woven Dyeing		2.229 billion meters
Yarn Dyeing		313 million kg
Knit Dyeing		570 million kg
Raw Material Requirements		
Raw Cotton	11.5 million bales (maximum processing capacity) (480 lbs each bale)	
Raw-Cotton Import 2017 / Consumed	7.4 million bales (App)	
Polyester Staple Fiber	80,000 MT	
Viscose Staple Fiber	30,000 MT	
Raw Cotton Source	USA, Australia, CIS, Russia, India, Pakistan, China, Central America, and East and West Africa.	
Type of Raw Cotton Imports	1-1/8", 1-1/16", 1-32", 1-5/32", other	
Other Raw Material Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyester, Viscose and Acrylic Staple Fiber, and Chips and Pet-Chips, • Cotton Waste • Yarn 5-10 counts (both for knit and woven) • Synthetic and Filament Yarn • Other Cotton and Knit Fabrics 	

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA)

Table 5. Bangladesh: RMG Export Sales

Fiscal Year	Knitwear	Woven	Home Textiles	Specialized Textiles	Total	Earning Growth (%)
	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million	
2008/09	\$6,429	\$5,919	\$418	\$146	\$12,912	15.70
2009/10	\$6,483	\$6,013	\$403	\$186	\$13,085	1.34
2010/11	\$9,482	\$8,432	\$789	\$165	\$18,868	44.20
2011/12	\$9,486	\$9,603	\$906	\$139	\$20,134	6.71
2012/13	\$10,476	\$11,040	\$729	\$140	\$22,385	11.18
2013/14	\$12,050	\$12,442	\$793	\$109	\$25,394	13.44
2014/15	\$12,427	\$13,065	\$804	\$107	\$26,403	3.97
2015/16	\$13,355	\$14,739	\$753	\$109	\$28,956	9.67
2016/17	\$13,757	\$14,393	\$799	\$106	\$29,055	0.34

Source: Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA) and Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturer and Exporter Association (BKMEA)

*Fiscal Year (July-June)

Table 6. Bangladesh: Raw Cotton and Other Textile Duty Structure

Products	Custom Duty	SD	VAT	Adv. Income Tax	Regulatory Duty	Advance Trade VAT
Raw Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man-made Fibres	5%	0%	15%	5%	0	4%
Yarn	10%	0	15%	5%	0	4%
Fabric	25%	20%	15%	5%	3%	4%
Textile dyes-chemicals	5%	0	15%	5%	0	4%

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR), Government of Bangladesh

Table 7. Bangladesh: RMG Sector Growth and Consolidation

Fiscal Year	Number of Garment Factories	Employment (Million workers)
2000-01	3480	1.8
2001-02	3618	1.8
2002-03	3760	2
2003-04	3957	2
2004-05	4107	2
2005-06	4220	2.2
2006-07	4490	2.4
2007-08	4743	2.8
2008-09	4925	3.5
2009-10	5063	3.6
2010-11	5150	3.6
2011-12	5400	4
2012-13	5876	4
2013-14	4222	4
2014-15	4296	4

2015-16	4328	4
2016-17	4482	4

Source: BGMEA

Table 8. Bangladesh: Apparel Sector Export Growth

Fiscal Year	Total Apparel Export (US\$ Million)			Total Export (US\$ Million)	% of RMG's Total Export
	Woven	Knit	Total		
2009-2010	6013.43	6483.29	12496.72	16204.65	77.12
2010-2011	8432.4	9482.06	17914.46	22924.38	78.15
2011-2012	9603.34	9486.39	19089.73	24301.9	78.55
2012-2013	11039.85	10475.88	21515.73	27027.36	79.61
2013-2014	12442.07	12049.81	24491.88	30186.62	81.13
2014-2015	13064.61	12426.79	25491.4	31208.94	81.68
2015-2016	14738.74	13355.42	28094.16	34257.18	82.01
2016-2017	14392.59	13757.25	28149.84	34655.92	81.23
2017-18 (July-Feb)	10130.37	10125.65	20256.02	34379.05	58.92

Table 9. Bangladesh: Value Addition in RMG sector

Fiscal Year	RMG Export * (US\$ Million)	Back to Back Raw Materials Import** (US\$ Million)	Back to Back Raw Materials Import as Percentage of Total RMG Export	Value Addition (Percentage Share)
2009-10	12496.72	3095.91	24.77	75.23
2010-11	17914.46	4545.26	25.37	74.63
2011-12	19089.73	5221.22	27.35	72.65
2012-13	21515.73	5296.41	24.62	75.38
2013-14	24471.88	6152.08	25.14	74.86
2014-15	25491.4	6201.8	24.33	75.67
2015-16	28094.16	6925.69	24.65	75.35
2016-17	28149.84	7014.22	24.92	75.08
2017-18 (July-Dec)	14772.79	3716.13	25.16	74.84

Source: *Export Promotion Bureau. Source: **Foreign Exchange Operation Department, Bangladesh Bank.

**Amount of L/C Settlement under back to back import.

Table 10. Bangladesh: RMG Exports (US\$ Million) to the World

Months	Woven	Woven	Growth Rate	Knit	Knit	Growth Rate	Total Export	Total Export	Growth Rate
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	2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16		2014-15	2015-16	
July	1,210.08	1,087.79	-10.11	1,307.9	1,127.37	-13.8	2,517.98	2,215.16	-12.03
August	8,15.34	1,138.68	39.66	898.44	1,131.44	25.91	1,713.78	2,270.12	32.46
September	937.39	962.65	2.71	1,064.12	991.55	-6.82	2,001.51	1,954.2	-2.36
October	731.53	878.82	20.13	787.96	920.31	16.8	1,519.49	1,799.13	18.4
November	999.23	1,158.09	15.9	939.36	1,066.31	13.51	1,938.59	2,224.4	14.74
December	1,269.23	1,477.5	16.41	1,063.8	1,195.32	12.36	2,333.03	2,672.82	14.56
January	1,303.77	1456	11.68	1,116.1	1169.7	4.8	2,419.87	2,625.7	8.51
February	1,146.72	1,324.69	15.52	960.62	1,041.66	8.44	2,107.34	2,366.35	12.29
March	1144.21	1281.54	12.00	930.58	1030.91	10.78	2074.79	2312.45	11.45
April	1000.54	1133.62	13.30	938.94	1063.14	13.23	1939.48	2196.76	13.27
May	1199.27	1264.04	5.40	1159.71	1182.74	1.99	2358.98	2446.78	3.72
June	1307.40	1575.32	20.49	1259.26	1435.22	13.97	2566.66	3010.54	17.29
Total	13064.61	14738.74	12.81	12426.79	13355.42	7.47	25491.40	28094.16	10.21

Source: BGMEA

Table 11. Bangladesh: RMG Exports (US\$ millions) to the World

Months	Woven	Woven	Growth Rate	Knit	Knit	Growth Rate	Total Export	Total Export	Growth Rate
	2016-17	2017-18		2016-17	2017-18		2016-17	2017-18	
July	1040.35	1215.95	16.88	1077.23	1263.34	17.28	2117.58	2479.29	17.08
August	1330.68	1439.45	8.17	1395.61	1605.53	15.04	2726.29	3044.98	11.69
September	894.08	741.77	-17.04	927.95	878.08	-5.37	1822.03	1619.85	-11.1
October	1021.19	1054.36	3.25	1134.35	1239.25	9.25	2155.54	2293.61	6.41
November	1212.31	1266.41	4.46	1097.6	1258.1	14.62	2309.91	2524.51	9.29
December	1397.51	1459.58	4.44	1180.84	1350.97	14.41	2578.35	2810.55	9.01
January	1456.81	1571.22	7.85	1246.72	1311.11	5.16	2703.53	2882.33	6.61
Total	8352.9	8748.7	4.74	8060.3	8906.3	10.49	16413.2	17655.1	7.57

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Source: BGMEA

Table 12. Bangladesh: Share (%) of Five Basic Products Produced by RMG sector

Fiscal Year	Shirts (%)	Trousers (%)	Jackets (%)	T-Shirt (%)	Sweater (%)
2009-10	8	24	11	25	14
2010-11	9	23	11	26	14
2011-12	9	25	12	25	12
2012-13	9	24	12	24	12
2013-14	9	23	12	24	12
2014-15	9	22	12	24	11
2015-16	8	22	13	22	11
2016-17	7	21	13	21	12

Source: BGMEA

Table 13. Bangladesh: Growth Rate of Industrial Sector's Contribution to GDP

Fiscal Year	GDP Growth (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Large and Medium Scale (%)	Small Scale (%)
2005-06	6.67	10.81	11.24	9.14
2006-07	7.06	10.54	10.8	9.48
2007-08	6.01	7.33	7.38	7.15
2008-09	5.05	6.69	6.54	7.3
2009-10	5.57	6.65	6.27	8.17
2010-11	6.46	10.01	11.11	5.67
2011-12	6.52	9.96	10.76	6.58
2012-13	6.01	10.31	10.65	8.81
2013-14	6.06	8.77	9.32	6.33
2014-15	6.55	10.31	10.7	8.54
2015-16	7.11	11.69	12.26	9.06
2016-17	7.28	10.97	11.2	9.82

Source: Different national statistics publication

Table 14. Bangladesh: Development Indicator's Progress

FY	Investment (% of GDP)			Per Capita Income (US\$)	Power Generation Capacity (Megawatt)
	Public	Private	Total		
2005-06	5.56	20.58	26.14	543	5245
2006-07	5.09	21.08	26.17	598	5202
2007-08	4.5	21.7	26.2	686	5305
2008-09	4.32	21.89	26.21	759	5719

2009-10	4.67	21.57	26.2 4	843	5823
2010-11	5.26	22.16	27.4 2	928	7264
2011-12	5.76	22.5	28.2 6	955	8716
2012-13	6.64	21.75	28.3 9	1054	9151
2013-14	6.55	22.03	28.5 8	1184	10416
2014-15	6.82	22.07	28.8 9	1317	11534
2015-16	6.66	22.99	29.6 5	1465	14429
2016-17	7.26	23.01	30.2 7	1602	15379

Source: Different national statistics publication